

## The Times - Dispatch

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., OF THE TIMES-DISPATCH, PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VA., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1912.

J. T. W. CURTIS,  
Notary Public.  
(My commission expires May 24, 1913.)

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1912.

## SMALL COMPETITION AND EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY BE MAINTAINED.

The fundamental issue in the present campaign consists in the determination of the policy which shall be adopted by the Federal government towards business and industry. It is obscured at times by the advocacy of certain measures of social and industrial amelioration. The Bull Moose candidate has incorporated in his platform social reforms of every description, both tested and untried, and with his usual vehemence and adroitness, is using each as a means of attracting supporters to his standard. When the noise, the epithets and the vulgar political subterfuges, however, are removed from the surface, it is clearly apparent that Theodore Roosevelt is the exponent of a program of general interference on the part of the Federal government with commercial, industrial and social matters which in a majority of instances should be left to the control of the several States and in many others, should evidently not be the object of either State or Federal legislation. The candidate for a third term, in other words, would radically increase the activities of the national government and at the same time would greatly extend the authority of the chief executive. To usurp as President, powers not contemplated by the Constitution is to be the chief function of the self-created leader of the Progressives. It is characteristic of his previous administrations and is now exhibited in a more offensive degree. According to his own statements, if again selected as President, the Federal government is to consist of a number of commissions appointed by Theodore Roosevelt, which at his or their discretion, will regulate the working and living conditions of the individual citizen and govern the activities of all forms of commercial, financial and industrial enterprise.

This avowed policy would probably be less dangerous if it were sincere. It is obvious, however, that the Colonel is not a social reformer or a political progressive in the real sense of these terms. He is a noise, a commotion, a tumult, a sound and a fury designed to distract the attention of the people, a self-constituted guide, who, while pretending to lead them into a land of greater promise, will, when his own purposes are served, leave them to perish in a wilderness of economic inequality and injustice. In which they have been confined by successive Republican administrations. Unmistakable evidence of this fact is shown by Colonel Roosevelt's utterances relative to the tariff. He has declared for a tariff commission and the maintenance of the protective system under the condition that its benefits are assured to the wage-earners. All those who have followed tariff legislation realize that such talk is pure buncombe. They know that any legislation which seeks to place the pecuniary gains of the protective system in the "pay envelope" is impracticable. Such a result could only be assured by a minute scrutiny of all forms of enterprise by the Federal government or by outright government ownership and operation of all protected industries. The real intent of the tariff utterances of the Bull Moose candidate is directed towards securing the support of Republican voters who are favorable to a high tariff and who would support President Taft if Colonel Roosevelt declared for tariff revision downward. The tariff program of the Progressive candidate, in short, is primarily based upon the idea of getting votes, or upon the realization that it is politically more expedient to be for protection than for tariff reduction if in this particular instance Colonel Roosevelt thus casts aside for political profit, lefty considerations of economic and social justice, what are we to think of his advocacy of other measures designed to alleviate social and industrial inequalities?

The attitude of Colonel Roosevelt towards trusts and big business is even more indefensible. For a number of years the interrelation of financial, industrial and transportation corporations through interlocking directorates has been known. It has been realized that the control of credit and capital is ultimately centered in several groups of financiers who by representation upon the governing boards of different corporations have practically controlled the industrial and financial activities of the country, and

In many branches of manufacturing have established monopoly conditions. No better illustration of these tendencies can be found than in the recent report of the Stanley Committee on the United States Steel Corporation.

"The Steel Corporation," the report states, "is capitalized at \$1,745,724,284.49, but this sum, huge as it is, in no degree determines its actual power."

"The influence of this consolidation is measured only by the combined strength and resources of the twenty-four directors, who control its resources and direct its operations."

"The Steel Corporation is strengthened and fortified by combination and co-operation with the multitude of industrial and financial institutions with which its directors are identified and over which they exercise a greater or less degree of control. These connections, infinitely extended and complicated, reach every department of productive industry and accumulated wealth, permeating the domain of mining, manufacturing and transportation throughout the country."

"One or more of the directors of the Steel Corporation are also directors in terminal, steamship, express and telegraph companies, having a total capitalization of \$2,311,778,899; in industrial corporations having a combined capitalization of \$2,592,599,348; and in banks and trust companies having a capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregating \$3,314,811,178."

"Of \$13,417,132,238 invested in railroads in the United States, the directors of the Steel Corporation have a voice in the directorates of or act as executive officers of railroad companies with a total capitalization and bonded indebtedness of \$10,365,071,833."

The monopoly control exercised by the Steel Corporation, through the corporate relations of its directors is typical of present day industrial and financial conditions. Under the Sherman Law the Standard Oil Company was recently dissolved on the ground that it was an organization in restraint of trade. It has now taken the form of a number of so-called independent companies. But the directors in each are practically identical, and we are confronted with the astonishing spectacle of a body of men meeting at 25 Broadway and in quick succession resolving themselves into the directorate of one oil company after another and transacting its business. There has been a change in mere corporate form and name. The old monopoly conditions still remain. There is a gentleman's agreement which is made effective through the selection of the same directorates for different corporations.

Colonel Roosevelt would maintain and perpetuate these conditions by granting Federal charters to corporations engaged in interstate business and by creating a commission which would regulate and govern their affairs. In other words, he would recognize monopoly and establish it under Federal control. The idea of competition and equality of opportunity would be abandoned. The only difference between this policy and State socialism is that under the Roosevelt regime certain private individuals who have practically established monopoly conditions would be permitted to enjoy the fruits of their enterprise under the kindly dictatorship of the Bull Moose candidate. It is significant that Judge Gary, chairman of the executive committee of the United States Steel Corporation; Geo. E. Perkins, of the International Harvester Co., and recently of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Andrew Carnegie, the former steel master and other prominent financiers and manufacturers are thoroughly in accord with Colonel Roosevelt's plan for regulating competition and large corporations.

The real issue in this campaign is, therefore, whether we "shall continue to stand for free, but properly regulated, competition in business and industry, or whether we shall have a regime of Federal legislation and control of monopoly. It is apparent that the means of safeguarding competition and perpetuating its benefits have not been exhausted. The prohibition of a carrier owning the stock of a manufacturing concern located along its line, or of a manufacturing establishment holding the control of a railroad engaged in general traffic, as recommended by the Stanley Committee, may be tried and will accomplish much. Interlocking directorates and the control over credit by the common ownership of bank stocks may also be regulated. The evils which have grown out of the attempts to stifle competition and individual effort should not lead us to accept thoughtlessly the claim that competition and the minimum amount of government interference with business and industry have been a failure. Furthermore, we surely cannot be considered as fixed or arbitrary in our mental processes, or lacking in a desire for the common good when we look with suspicion upon a plan for alleviating industrial evils which is offered by some of the chief beneficiaries of the system which it proposes to remedy.

• THE GENTLEMAN IN POLITICS.

Addressing a meeting out at Minneapolis, a section of the country in which Mr. Taft is admittedly unpopular, Governor Wilson severely and legitimately criticized the policies of the Republican administration, but at the same time took occasion to pay a "personal tribute" to the President of the United States.

"I do not believe," he said, "that any man in the United States who knows the facts can question the patriotism or the integrity or the public purpose of a man who now presides at the executive office in Washington." Commenting on the incident, the New York

Evening Post remarks: "This is a magnanimous campaigner, and a gentleman."

Speaking at Springfield, Mo., Colonel Roosevelt observing from the platform a campaign banner bearing the name of Mr. Taft, pointed to it and shouted: "Any man who supports the receiver of stolen goods stands on the level with the receiver of the stolen goods. He is a dishonest man, and unfit to associate with honest men." The Post has also a comment on that incident, which is: "This may be an energetic public man but he is a magnanimous campaigner, and is he quite the gentleman?"

As for Mr. Wilson's tribute, the contrast proves that the "scholar in politics" is likewise the gentleman in politics. The President of the United States is frequently referred to as the "first gentleman of the land," which he should be. The Minneapolis incident can leave no doubt upon the mind of any man, whatever his political connection or affiliations, that if Mr. Wilson is elected President he will illustrate the reference—an illustration that should count for much. For the rest, as to the pertinency of the Post's query, or the good taste thereof, considering that Colonel Roosevelt has been President, the public is competent to draw its own conclusions.

## FIRE PREVENTION DAY.

There is much good sense and a homely direct flavor to the Governor's proclamation setting October 9 for Fire Prevention Day in Virginia. The words of the proclamation are full of neighborly, practical common-sense. There is nothing remote from everyday life in the warning to begin the winter by taking precautions against fire. This sentence is worthy of the serious consideration of all house-holders in the State:

"The Governor of Virginia designates Wednesday, October 9, 1912 as Fire Prevention Day and earnestly requests all citizens of the State on that day to examine and put in order all chimneys, flues and heating apparatus, that they put all rubbish and inflammable material in safe places, and that on that day, fire drills be held in all the public schools."

It would be a good time to impress upon house-wives and children the constant risk to life and property from fire. The weather will probably add point to the request. The precautions might well be a regular part of fall house-cleaning, and come along with the hunt for blankets and taking the flowers indoors.

Fires, like many other evils are generally preventable by a little care. But laments after the occurrence avail nothing. Now is the time. Moreover, fires are not private affairs. They are liable to take toll from a whole neighborhood. The time may come when negligence in this line may be a just cause for social punishment. Other people will expect protection. Let's clean up the rubbish and put the flues in order.

## THE CONSTITUTION AS A MONEY-MAKER.

There has been vastly too much tomfool talk about the disinterested motives of city treasurers and city commissioners of the revenue in seeking to have the Constitution of Virginia so amended that they can hold office indefinitely. There has been a lot of poppycock printed by their press agents to the effect that those officials are standing for wise principles in government and the right of the people to elect when they please as often as they please. The truth of it is that the official officials concerned "do not care a kiddy about the Constitution," to use the words of a member of the Senate of Virginia. They are for the Constitution if it is for them, and they are against it if it is against them, and in case of doubt, "what's the Constitution between friends?" The fact is that the city treasurers and city commissioners of the revenue desire the Constitution changed so that they can go on receiving salaries for the rest of their lives. They have jockeyed the constitutional limitations, upon their terms along until they have come to a show down and now they are trying to move heaven and earth to get the people to vote them into office indefinitely. The officials concerned in the two amendments to be voted on next month are working tooth and nail for these changes, because then if ratified by the people, will insure their life estate in fat salaries. No, my masters, the city treasurers and city commissioners of the revenue desiring the passage of the proposed amendments, "don't care a kiddy about the Constitution"—they are after the cash. They are making a despairing snatch at the doughbag, but the people will see through their bluff.

## RETARDATION TESTS.

At the Congress of Hygiene in Washington a Chicago expert gave a list of things a normal child of seven years should be able to do. They are: To count to thirteen. To repeat the days of the week. To make change in simple sums. To recognize the principal colors. To tell time. To pick out missing details in pictures and draw the missing details. If the child cannot do these things, the expert says there is a case of retarded development. If the child is unable to meet the test, Miss Campbell advises the calling in of a doctor.

The playing by the band of "Onward, Christian Soldiers" at the New York Republican Convention was outrageous plagiarism.

Mrs. Madell McCormick, of Chicago, suggests a nation-wide day to be conducted by Bull Moose women on October 25, the proceeds to be devoted to the third term party. They couldn't raise 30 cents in Richmond.

## On the Spur of the Moment.

By Roy K. Moulton.

Mother's Pumpkin Pie. Some folks prefer the fancy grub they serve at swell cafes. And cookin' by a foreign chef is really quite a craze. The bill of fare, in fancy French, they like to take in hand. To demonstrate that they can make the waiter understand. They order up a high toned meal that may be very fine. But when it comes to eatin' good, I want no French in mine. I like the good old-fashioned meal, not like the kind you buy. It ends up with a great big slice of mother's pumpkin pie.

We always start in with the soup that is so likin' good. That every one is helped again—that's always understood. And then we have a husky roast and fixin's family style. With sweet potatoes, Hubbard squash, and father's bound to pile. Enough on every feller's plate to last him for a week. And we all eat that we can hardly think or breathe or speak. But e'en at that we have to save some space, for bye and bye the climax of the meal must come in mother's pumpkin pie.

They talk about the joys of wealth and how to live in style. But I am glad that I must live the old way for a while. There's no dyspepsia in the house when mother's on the job. No indigestion, dizzy spells or gout a raisin' hob. The meals are always served just right in winter, spring and fall. I like the whole year's bill of fare, but one thing best of all—When I am through with earthly things and take my place on high. It would seem just like heaven without mother's pumpkin pie.

## The Two-Piece Suit.

Fernando bought a two-piece suit—It cost five bones and was a beaut. He'd gazed upon it o'er and o'er Upon a dummy in the store. 'Twas rich and racy as to style, It could be heard for half a mile. He wore it to a picnic and The girls all called it simply grand. Till suddenly there came rain. That nearly drove the lad insane. Enough to drive a man to drink It was to see those garments shrink. The pants legs raced up to his knees. It was a fine go-as-you-please. The sleeves up to his elbows shot. Fernando quickly quit the spot. And hurried home right in the squall. For fear he'd have no clothes at all. He burned the road at fearful pace. It was a real exciting race. It seemed as though the clothes would win. Our hero staggered home, all in. And when at last he reached the house He had not much on but a blouse. He said, "At last my freedom's Another block and I'd been pinched."

## Why the Squirrels Follow Barkeeps.

"Say, Bo. Shake me up a Bull Moose cocktail!"

"My father is going to leave me four millions. Ho-hum! Have you got a loose quarter in your jeans?"

"Maybe you ain't never heard of me. I'm the gink who put the salt in the sea. Make it a Lilian Russell ricky."

"Has there been a man in here this morning with a derby hat on?"

"Here's a new one, Steve. Why is a lawnmower like an ice wagon? The answer is: Because there is a 'B' in 'BOTH'."

"Huh! I got a better one than that, Steve. Listen. 'Why is a yard of pickel tripe like a bob-tailed hound' dawking for a rat under a livery stable?' The answer: Because there is an 'H' on the end of 'EACH.' Do you get me, Steve?"

## Voice of the People

Child Culture by Mental Suggestion. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: To many thoughtful minds the most vital problem in the world to-day is the moral education of the child. It is comparatively easy to mould a right little mind and soul during the plastic, formative period, but if this neglected, the result is often a malformed brain that may ruin in after years. Many parents and teachers, including the writer, have employed mental suggestion with remarkable success in character building. A brief outline of the method may prove helpful to some of the readers of The Times-Dispatch.

First win the child's love and confidence. Explain to it that you wish to help it develop a noble character and that if it will work with you, you will surely succeed. Every morning have it repeat after you these or similar words: "This day I will be honest, kind, pure and true. I will do all I can to make others happy. If I have any fault to overcome, earnestly and impressively repeat to it affirmations adapted to its need, and have it also repeat them several times each day and at bedtime every night, but always when it is in a passive, receptive mood. For instance, if it is selfish, say to it: "Deep down in your little heart you are kind and loving."

## Abe Martin



There'd be very few relatives on speakin' terms if it wuzn' for State fairs. 'Th' boy that whistles on 't' road 't' school may never be President, but it's a cinch he woudn't have a carrer a job.

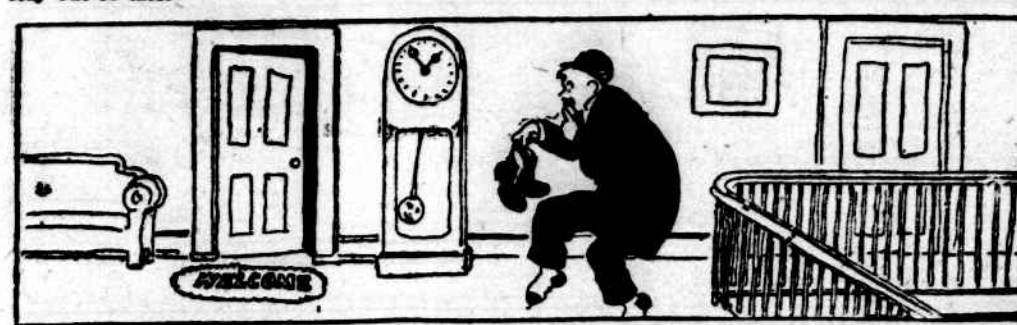
## THE REMORSE THAT GOT SIDETRACKED.

By John T. McCutcheon.

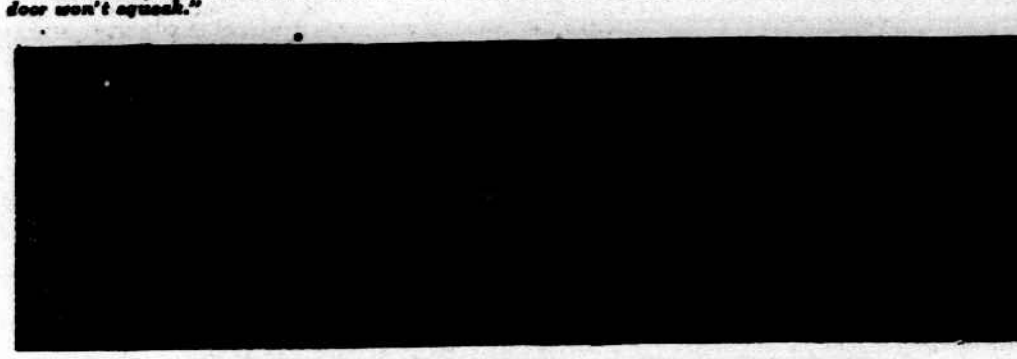
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Wife—"Here I go, I a. m., and husband not home yet. I'll sleep here in the attic, and when he comes home he'll find I'm missing and be scared to death. He'll think I've been drowned. I'll teach him to stay out so late."



Husband (one hour later)—"Great Scott, 2 o'clock. How to get in without waking her. I hope the door won't squeak."



Husband—"This is great. Got in without waking her and without fighting a fight."



(Next morning)—The wife appears after an awful night in the attic.

You will always do unto others as you would have them do unto you. Embrace every opportunity to praise it for the desired virtue. If you put your whole soul into these affirmations, believe them yourself and repeat them a sufficient number of times to make a deep, abiding impression on the child's mind and soul, experience proves that they will almost invariably become controlling factors in its character.

Every true life and every noble deed is inspired by an enlightened intellect, conscience and love. To develop these qualities in the child they must be constantly appealed to, and made the ruling motives of conduct. Teach it what is right and wrong—and why, and urge it to do right for right's sake, not from fear of punishment or hope of reward. Seek to have it obey its conscience as the voice of God in its soul. Encourage it to do acts of kindness and helpfulness. Teach it the laws of personal purity. Impress upon it that every good thought and act helps to develop a beautiful soul—the one absolutely essential condition of the highest happiness in this life and in highest happiness that every evil thought that comes to the mind and soul must inevitably result in misery and unhappiness. Above all, exemplify in your own life what you would have the child become. "Like begets like," an angry word excites anger; love awakens love. Constant nagging and scolding destroy its finer thoughts and its noble elements in its character. By always living, thinking and desiring the noble, the good and the true, you may most surely create these conditions in the child.

When the little mind is unfolding beneath the mother's heart, then is her golden opportunity to mould it as she will. According to the new psychology, every absorbing thought during the prenatal period is telephoned to the forming brain cells of her babe, leaving there its impress of good or ill—a child that cuts to mar or beautifully the statue of a soul. Therefore anger, hatred, worry and all undesirable mental states must be carefully shunned. She should cherish only beautiful, kindly, happy thoughts and aspirations, and pray silently, earnestly, every waking hour that her little one may be lovely, pure and good. She thus attunes herself to all holy influences, and the Power of the Highest will overshadow her and fashion a beautiful soul—we may not hope a great spiritual genius that will ever prove a joy to the parents and a blessing to mankind!

FRANK M. CRAIG.

Richmond.

Denver.

A Factor in the High Cost of Living. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: The news items of the day from various sections of the country give, in a way, an insight into what may be one of the reasons for high cost of living, to-wit: transportation facilities to carry products from the farms to the consumer. In the St. Louis Globe-Democrat a few days ago was a news item in an obscure corner, stating that 500 barrels of apples from Calhoun County, Ill., were at the Alton, Ill., wharf awaiting refrigerator cars to carry them to the eastern market. The same item said that it was probable the shortage of cars, and because of the shortage of cars, would spoil the apples that fully 5,000 more barrels of apples were in Calhoun County awaiting transportation by boat—the only means of outlet—to Alton, where presumably the owners of the apples would come face to face with the same proposition of refrigerator car shortage.

Each year we are regaled with stories from the Georgia and other South-

ern peach fields to the effect that hundreds and thousands of bushels of peaches rotten on the ground because cars sufficient to transport them cannot be obtained, thereby causing a loss to the raisers, a loss to the railroads in freight earnings, and a loss to the consumers in having to pay a higher price than they would if the market were plentifully supplied.

From the cotton fields of Texas comes another possible reason for the high cost of living. The cotton fields are white, and much of the valuable product of the fertile Texas lands is going to waste because pickers in sufficient number cannot be obtained to garner the fluffy petals. The same story—shortage of help—comes from the wheat fields of Kansas and other Western States every year, likewise from the great fruit sections of the West and North-west.

Here in Virginia incidents can be cited of loss to the farmer because of not getting his products to the market. In the valley section of the State ripe and over-ripe tomatoes, large and luscious, are being fed to the hogs, because the yield has been beyond the local demand and the transportation facilities are not such that the tomatoes can be gotten to the market with any certainty of profit. Thus the farmer raises tomatoes only to feed to his hogs, while in many places throughout the State there is a demand for human beings for tomatoes at a reasonable price. The farmer loses cash and the would-be consumer loses the deliciousness of the home-grown tomato, and buys, at a high price, tomatoes that have ripened en transit from some distant State.

The Valley of Virginia, noted for its apple production, and South-west Virginia, known the United States over because of its cabbage production, are two sections that could work hand in hand for each other's benefit and to the benefit of other sections of the State, by dividing their over-production to the sections of the State in which apples and cabbage are not raised to an extent sufficient to meet local demands.

These are only incidents. There are probably hundreds of other incidents which, if gathered, would show the dire necessity of better management, poor lack of proper transportation facilities at the "psychological" moment when full facilities are needed, and the lack of help on the farm, tend to make some reasons for the high cost of living.

becomes incumbent on the "plain people," whose battle the Democracy is fighting, to contribute the sinews of war. If you will reflect that the Federal pensions appropriation which you and all Southern men are forced to help make up is larger this year than ever before (the war fifty years in the past), and that this huge sum of the people's money is "put where it will do the most good"—to the Republican party—and becomes virtually a corruption fund for the perpetuation of party power, you will not hesitate to do your part in piling up for the Wilson campaign a sum which ought to be doubly effective from its size and from its lack of taint.

## How Old Is Ann?

Please state for me and explain the problem which went the rounds a few years ago, "How old is Ann?"

MISS S. G. HUNTER.

The form was, Mary is now twenty-four, twice as old as Ann was when Mary was as old as Ann is now. How old is Ann? Ann's present age is under twenty-four, and when Mary was that age Ann was twelve. What number of years is that which Ann would reach by addition from twelve and Mary by subtraction from twenty-four in the same time? This number is clearly eighteen, as the difference between twelve and twenty-four is twelve, and half of this number must be taken from Mary's age and the other half be added to Ann's age to reach the point when Mary was as old as Ann is now. Algebraically, the matter would be simpler. If x be Ann's age, 24 — x would be the difference between their ages. When Mary was x, Ann was 12; x — 12 would represent the difference between their ages, and as this difference is the same all the time, 24 — x = x — 12, or 2x = 36, or x = 18.

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DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND.

I notice that The Times-Dispatch is receiving contributions to the campaign fund. Please tell me why it is necessary to raise so much money, and what it is needed for. A. B. C.

The conduct of a national campaign is very costly. Expenses of speakers, hire of halls, bands, etc., and printing and postage on hundreds of thousands of circulars and speeches require money which was commonly contributed by the Republican party from "interest" whose future profits depended on the continuation of Republican rule. The Democrats of the people have no appeal to the pockets of trusts and corporations and protected monopolies, who have to enrich themselves by the plunder of citizens, and as consequence to campaign expenses from such sources is out of the question, it